AND THE PERSON STREET, STREET,

THE TROUBLES OF THE NATION.

Interesting News from Washington, Charleston, New Orleans and Texas.

Return of Col. Lamon from Fort Sumter.

The President's Declaration Regarding the Evacuation.

Incidents of the Colonel's Visit Among

Withheld from the Senate.

Over to the Confederate Government.

Hiram Barney Confirmed as Collector of New York, ac.,

FORT SUMTER.

Colonel Ward H. Lamon, bearer of despatches from President Lincoln to Fort Sunter, returned this after-neon, and reported himself to the President while the Cabinet was present. The Colonel brought with him a

Colonel Lamon had no opportunity to state to the Pres ident the results of his mission to Fort Sumter this after-noon. An interview was had this evening, but the preinformation Colonel I amon brings, or the effect is has had upon the President's mind, is not known outside of the Cabinet, except as since in dicated in a conversation the President hall with a gentleman, to whom he said that Major Anderson was ordered to report with his command at another place, and would embark with his troops as soon as the facilities for doing so reached him, which would be in a few days.

Colonel Lamon does not hesitate to state his experience

at Charleston in regard to the modus operandi of reaching Fort Sumter. He reached Charleston on Sunday morn ing, and booked himself as "Ward H. Lamon, of Vir ginia." He did this because he ascertained that be could not reach Fort Sumter without a permit from Governor Pickens, and could not see the Governor until Monday morning, and in order not to make himself a target for the curious for d himself from any other State. He was not annoyed until Monday morning, when a delegation of was lamon? He replied, "Yes, my name is Ward H. Lamon." They asked him if he was a friend of President Lincoto? He replied that he was. He was then asked if he had any objection to tell them the object of his mission? He said he had objection, and added that he had imperiant business with Governor Pickens, with whom he was soon to have an interview, and if the Governor bewas soon to have an interview, and if the Governor

kept upon the Colonel, as if he was some infernal machine that had been thrown suddenly in their midst to destroy them. No insult was offered to him, however, but the sands of the Charlestonians assembled to gaze upon the representative and friend of "Old Abe," all wondering

Colonel Iamon soon obtained an interview with Governor Pickens, and informed the Governor that he reach the Fort. Governor Pickens treated Col. Lamon with great courtesy, and promptly informed him that he should have a steamer in which to proceed to the Fort and immediately detailed Col. Duryes, one of the Governor's staff, to accompany him. The Governor also assured Col. Lamon that he would issue orders to the Mayor of

coordingly, everything was provided as indicated, and the Fort was reached. Col. I amon invited Col. Duryen to accompany him into the Fort, where he was introduced to Major Anderson and the other officers in Fort Sumter Colonel Lamon and Major Anderson then left Colonel Dur-yes to be entertained by the other officers, and proceeded to private quarters, where an interview of several h had, the result of which has been reported to the President, and will be the subject of an official communi

secont that it is well known that Major Anderson has not a week's supplies of provisions on hand, and is out of fuel, and that the proba-bility is the authorities will refuse to market. It is believed that Colonel Lamon is the bearer of similar information, and if so it is easy to account for

authorities of South Carelina, suddenly appeared in the vestibule of Willard's Hotel this afternoon. He was a obtained was a constructive one, that is, what they in not exactly an olive branch, but a palmette twig-which they considered a sure indication of a peaceful result of

ney of Mr. Lamon. I can state positively that he neither visited Gov. Pickens and Gen. Beauregard as the representative of the federal government, nor carried any exe-cutive instructions to Major Anderson. The President is tionists, or disposed to act contrary to precedents, by The truth is, that Mr. Lamon went to Charleston, in com by him before the President shortly after his arrival will doubtlessly hasten the consummation of the long expect

Mr. I amon is lavish in his praise of the polite and hos pitable treatment be received during his stay in

try need have no apprehensions of a solution of the Southern complications by the sword. Whether the end

Letters from the Northwest to prominent republicant here state that the administration is capidly silling the republican beart with feelings of disappointment, shame dispost and that if a more decided course he not taken before long a sweeping storm will break out over the men that come we sadiy short of the expectations of their collited supporters.

MORNING EDITION-THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1861.

ligny, of Louisiana, had a protracted interview with the President this morning. They were anxious for a posi-tive declaration as to the intentions of the administration in reference to Southern matters, but obtained only the

assurance that no aggressive measures would be re-

THE QUESTION OF EVACUATING FORT

PICKENS.

The statement telegraphed to the country yesterday, that it is the intention of the administration to evacuate Fort Pickens, at Pensacola, is likely soon to be verified.

MAJOR ANDERSON'S DESPATCHES.

Washington, March 27, 1861.

The refusal of the President to communicate the cor-

respondence between the government and Major Ander son is regarded by the Major's friends to be unjust, in

namuch as it has been charged by some of the organs of the administration that there are apparent discrepancies

in his despatches received before this administration came into power and those received since. His friends,

it is understood, will shortly correct the misstatements that have been made against this gallant officer, who has fearlessly done his duty.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE OFFICES. Washington, March 27, 1861.
All the Territorial appointments had not been sent to

The Senate, however, finished up most of its business

and at the hour named endeavored to notify the Presi-

munications to make the Senate could and would close up their unfinished business and adjourn this evening. But the motion did not prevail. This offended some of the

Senators, who left .neir seats, and the body was without a quorum. After filibustering for two or three hours, the

At a late hour the President sent twenty-one new an-

The revolutionary spirit in the Senate will compel the

republicans to consent to an adjournment without elect-ing a Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkoeper. This will allow

the present officers to remain in power until December, if

The democratic members of the Senate exercise this

power by a threat to withdraw from the body, and leave the republicans without a quorum, if they attempt to re-move the democratic officers.

The Senate, during two hours in executive session to

Lucius C. Chittenden, of Vermont, Register of the Trea-

APPOINTMENTS CONFERENCE BY THE SENATE.

lay, confirmed the following nominations:-

David K. Carter, of Ohio, Minister at Bolivia.

Frederick Hassaureck, of Ohio, Minister at Ecuae

Wm. H. Corwin, Secretary of Legation at Mexico.

James Leslie, Jr., of Pennsylvania, Consul at Lyons

Wm. H. Carpenter, of New York, Consul at Foo-choo.

R. W. Shufeldt of New York, Consul General at Ha

Willie P. Mangum, Jr., of North Carolina, Consul at

Neil McLaughlan, of Indiana, Consul at Leith.

T. B. Lawrence, of Massachusetts, Consul General at

Mark Howard, of Connecticut, Consul at Messina.

Richard C. Parsons, of Ohio, Consul at Rio Janeiro. Wm. H. Fry, of New York, Secretary of Legation

Officers to Nevada .- George Turner, of Onio, Chief Jus-

forcers to Accade.—George Turner, or Onlo, Onle Jun-tice; Horatio Jones, of Missouri; Gordon H. Mott, of Cali-fornia, Associate Justices; David Rayles, of Missouri; Marshal B. B. Bunker, of New Hampshire, Attorneys; Orion Clemens, of Missouri, Secretary; John W. North,

Philomen Bliss, of Ohio, Chief Justice, L. O. Milliston, of Penusylvania, Allen A. Burton, of Kentucky, Associate

thal; George D. Rill, of Michigan, Surveyor General; John

Officers for Nebruska—Alvin Saunders, of Iowa, Gover-nor; Wm. O. Kellogg, of Illinois, Chief Justice; Samuel

Hodges, Vermont; George H. Harding, Pennsylvania;

Julius White, of Chicago, Wm. Clapp, Jr., for the dis-

William H. Valient, Surveyor at Oxford, Md.
Thomas J. Gardner, Marshal for the Western District

John McCormack, Attorney for the Western District of

John L. Hopkins, Attorney for the Eastern District of

ennessee. Blackstone McDaniel, Marshal for the Eastern District

A. Judson Crane, Attorney for the Southern District of

Anthony J. Keasy, Attorney for New Jersey.

Bensjab Descur, Marshal for New Jersey.

George Howe, Attorney for Vermont. C. C. P. Baldwin, Marshal for Vermont.

Charles C. Jennings, at Easton, Fa. George Sandre, at Abingdon, Va. George H. Bergner, at Harrisburg, Pa. Alexander McDonald, at Lynchburg, Va.

Waldo M. Potter, at Saratoga, N. Y.

George Dawson, at Albany, N. Y.

John M. Stockton, at Maysville, Ky.

Wm. F. Pope, at Little Rock, Arkansas

Wm. D. Washburne, Surveyor General, for Minnesota. Abner Tibbotts, Register at Land Office, St. Peter,

in addition to the above, including Major Day to be Lieu tenant Colonel, in place of Aberroombie, promoted.

Clark W. Thompson, of Minnesota, has been appe

to the Northern Indian Superintendency.

Thos. A. Jackson to be a Chief Engineer in the Navy.

THE NEW YORK APPOINTMENTS. No New York city appointments were made to-day. This morning's train brought another batch of New

York politicians, and consequently there has been a vi-

gorous or sinught made upon the President to-day. Additional evidence was laid before the President of the unfit-

One thing is certain, when these appointments are an-

THE COMMISSIONERSHIP OF PATENTS.

THE NAVAL ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF

The first question before the Scunte to-day, after go

David T. Linegar, at Cairo. Sharron Tindale, at Beliville, Illinois.

Almon M. Clapp, at Buffalo, N. Y.

Jos. M. Sterrit, at Erie, N. Y.

in Kansas.

D. P. Halloway, Indiana, Commission

Thos. C. Theaker, Ohio, Examiner in Chief.

John Lawrence Boggs, Perth Amboy.

Jos. A. Dalton, Naval Officer for Salem, Mass.

Edwin Palmer, Milwaukee.

John Henion, Dubuque.

trict of Vermont.

es; Henry N. Vail, Attorney; Wm. N. Sharper, Mar-

of Minnesota, Burveyor General.

G. W. Van Horn, of Iowa, Consul at Marseilles.

John D. Arnold, of Illinois, Consul at Odessa

there is no extra session of Congress.

pointments in, that were not referred for want of a quo

WASHINGTON, MARCH 27, 1861.

was one of the fiercest of the many conflicts for the spoils. It was intensified by the active interference of the Chicago member of the House and Senator Trumbull, both of whom were opposed to the winning man, whose case was vigorously attended by his associate, Dr. Ray. Scripps' name will go to the Senate to-morrow.

Washington, March 27, 1861.
Intelligence has been received by the government from Brownsville, with dates to the 19th inst. Captain Stoneman states that seven companies, including French's battery, had embarked on board the Daniel Webster for Tortugas, Key West, and other ports. The cavalry were expected to leave on the 22d on board the Arizona, for New Orleans. The United States troops had not given up

ment made by Gen. Twiggs, turned over to the Texand three hundred and fifty horses and ten six mule teams A few hours after there was a complete stampede of the herses, which caused great rejoicing among our soldiers the Indians were making sad havoc with the lives and property of the white settlers. The Indians on the fron tier had been informed of the withdrawal of the United

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

cubus saddled upon it by the last Congress in the shap of the new tariff. Even those members of the Cabinet that favor a protective policy no longer conceal their belief of public affairs, and will prove a most abundant source that contributed indirectly so much to the passage of the tariff bill unsaid. It now looks that, with the present ment of its provisions is more apt to induce the admir Southern imbroglio. Secretary Chase is said to have openly confessed within the last few days, to a promi nent New York politician, that in his opinion the new tariff was more likely to diminish than to increase the public revenue.

HOW TOM CORWIN IS PROVIDING FOR HIS FAMILY. Among all civilized nations it is a just rule to take care the public expense, of veterans in civil and military provision just made for the old days of that ancient party nag-Tom Corwin. But the Ohio republicans are unable to understand why the whole Corwin family she fed and clothed out of the public treasury in consideration of the long race its head has run on the party arena. They ot Old Tom's fault that a third one wasn't appoin especially, as the Corwin family embraced the republican faith only after it had become the winning one in their State.

Many, it will be remembered, were the devout repub-lican souls that migrated to the muddy Illinois Mecca last winter to prostrate themselves before the powers that were to be. Some doubts were entertained as to the suc cess of their prayers then and there offered. But from the subjoined list of the more prominent of the pilgrims, now safely installed in places of both honor and profit, it will be seen that their expenses to Springfield and back proved a good investment after all:—

Officers for Colorado.-Chas. Lee Armour, of Maryland, Associate Justice; Copeland Townsend, Marshal; Thos. D. Ministers, Consuls, dc.-N. B. Judd, Berlin; James O. Putnam, Havre; Joshua R. Giddings, Cousul General for

> Of those pilgrims that are still suspended between her ven and earth, but will probably turn out successful Joseph A. Nunes wants to be Surveyor General of Cali fornia; A. H. Conner, Postmaster at Indianapolis; Ber Eggleston, Postmaster at Cincinnati; C. Davisson, Const among those that will be left out in the cold.

It was universally conceded last fall that the German vote for Lincoln and Hamlin was large enough to have urned the scales against them if cast for Douglas and Johnson. In the Northwestern States, especially, they held the balance of power, and threw it everywhere least one-sevent", of the spoils. But what will they get? To their credit be it said that there is but a comparatively small sprinkling of represent tives of their nationality among the horde of place hunt ers that has infested Washington during the last five German applicants does not exceed one hundred, not one-enth of that number has been successful. It is true half of them desired foreign missions and consulships. But to any one that witnessed the cold shoulder they re-ceived everywhere here, it must be evident that the distributors of the spoils had no idea of giving them a fair self actively in their behalf, will anything like ju Boernstein (Collector of St. Louis), H. Kreismann (Secretary Prussian Légation), F. Hassaureck (Minister to Equador), and three or four appointees in different depart ments. The claims of such men as Dr. Solger, of Boston ex-Governors Koerner, of Illinois, and Busch, of Iowa John L. Mansfield, of Indiana, and half a dozen "able edi tors," were entirely everlooked, and it now seems as though even Carl Schurz was to be cast overboard. So

THE REPUBLICAN DIPLOMATE During the democratic rule the republican press teemed ness and incompetency" of the democratic representatives of the United States at foreign courts and n favor of a change of regime was that under a republi can President the country would be represented abroad by the highest intelligence, culture, refinement and worth only. Will they venture to assert now that "Honest Old Abe" has made good their word? We believe not. Decided surprises, indeed, are preparing for some European courts, in the shape of the roughshod, ill mannered and ignorant Western politicians the ex rail splitter is about

Frank P. Blair should be voted the thanks of the Presi ient and the Cabinet for the truly self-sacrificing manner n which he has taken charge of the Missouri appoint ments. No expectant from that State ever thinks of roubling himself about the good will of the Executive and the heads of the different departments. Frank is their man. His word is the "sesame" that opens to them the door to piace and profit. When he says "I will approbably, it is said that whenever Frank is seen in pub-lic his left coat pocket is stuffed full with applications

INVOLUNTARY SECTIONALISM. Any one that has scanned the list of appo d at various times in the Herald must been struck with the utter absence of Southern names.
With the exception of Caesius M. Clay (Spain), W. P.

Construction made by the resignation of Mr. Archibaid.

It was objected to, and has over.

THE CHICAGO FORT OFFICE.

St. Thomas), no Scutherners Squre among the republican appointed to diplomatic posts; and the same numerical disproportion is manifest in all other branches of the blic service. This is certainly practical sectionalism. that this partiality is only an apparent one. The real cause of the seeming disregard of the claims of the South The will to give exists, beyond all doubt, but the disposi-tion to take appears to be wanting. But our republican patriots are evidently little chagrined at the backward-ness of their Southern brethren. They wallow in the fat of the land only the more instily, and gladly pick up the

> I understand Wm. Has Russell, who was recently charged with an improper connection with the Indian Frust Bonds, and the acceptances of the late Secretary of War, is about to publish a full statement of his vast transactions with the government covering the last twelve years. He will undertake to show that the government is indebted to firm for non-payment of freight and the sacri-fice of his property in the military expedition against the Hormons in 1867, to the enormous amount of a million of dollars. Mr. Russell's defence will, it is said, exhibit the wenderful extent of our interior transportation in con-nection with the army, and show the origin of the acceptances and the hypothecation of the Trust Bonds to have grown out of the embarrasaments produced by the failure of the government to pay its just debts to its contractors.

Perhaps the most deplorable effect of the absorption of ters is his mability to read the public prints. I am informed by one well acquainted with his ways, that he the White House. This sin of omission is unpardonable, as it does not only necessarily render his knowledge of current events injuriously limited, but also deprives him of the benefit of the criticisms of his official asts by the izdependent press. He could receive more valuable hints out of one number of the HERALD than out of a whole month's intercourse with the cheats and sycophants tha read newspapers can no more discharge his duties intelli-gently and effectively, than a tradesman can carry on his siness without consulting the price current.

THE PRESIDENT'S PHIST STATE DINNER. President Lincoln will give his first state dinner at th Grimsley, Miss Woodbury.

PERSONAL MATTERS. Mrs. Patterson-Bonaparte called on the President yes-

Chevaller Bertinatti, the Sardinian Minister, to-day nade his first efficial visit since his promotion to the President and the Secretary of State.

n the loyalty of their State to the Union. Vice President Hamlin and Mrs. Hamlin will leave here for their home in Maine on Friday or Saturday.

THE SECESSION FREIING IN NEW MEXICO. Private accounts from New Mexico represent that the

The prospect of any extra session of Congress is not encouraging. Many of the republican Senators are op-posed to it. The subject has not seriously occupied the attention of the administration.

The Lighthouse Board has almost entirely suspended its operations owing to the unavailability of funds.

AFFAIRS IN NEW GRANADA AND THE AR-

bearer of despatches to the government, has arrived here, with dates from Bogota to the 22d uit. He brings the papers and documents which have been on file in the against the government of New Granada, and which are to be submitted to the joint commission under the late treaty with our government, for adjustment of the claims. Hertado, Commissioner on the part of New Granada, who was expected to arrive by the last steamer,

condition of the country gives little hope of ar early restoration of tranquillity. The communication with the capital from the seaconst was so difficult and dangerous that Minister Jones had not received, as lately as the end of February, communications which had left the United States early in November.

federation that Mr. Aloeve, who had been appointed Minister to the United States, had declined the mission, and s not probable that the new Minister will arrive in the country for some months.

from the President—
To the Senate of the United States—
I have received a copy of a resolution of the Senate passed on the 25th instant, requesting me, if in my opinion it is not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate the despatches of Major Robert Anderson to the War Isopartment during the time he has been in command at Fort Sumter. On examination of the correspondence thus called for, I have, with the highest respect for the Senate, come to the conclusion that at the present moment the publication of it would be inexpedient.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Mr. Basekensines, (opp.) of Ky., moved to take up the resolution introduced by him yesterday, advising the withdrawal of the federal troops from the second States.

quorum was present.
On motion of Mr. Halk. (rep.) of N. H., the Senate went into executive session.
FROTOSER RESOLVAL OF THE TROOPS FROM THE SECRED STATES.
When the doors were opened, Mr. BERCKINEDER, (opp.) of Ky., again moved to take up his resolution, saying if the motion should prevail he would accept Mr. Clingman's substitute, which also advises that the President forbear from attempting to collect the revenue in the Confederate States. If the Senate were not willing to express an opinion, he took it for granted that the vote would be against taking up the resolution; and if they intended to express an opinion he took it for granted that the vote would be in the affirmative; hence, hefasked for the yeas and nays, and that the taking up of the resolution might be considered a test question.

Mr. Rick, (opp.) of Min., was in favor of the resolution, but he thought that Mr. Cliegman's amondment, which Mr. Breckinridge said he would accept, went too far. He did not know what right the Senate had to express their opinion to the President as to the collection of the revenue.

Mr. Breckynymore, said if his resolution he taken up it.

He did not know what right the Senate has to express their opinion to the President as to the collection of the revenue.

Mr. BEJECKINGLESE said if his resolution be taken up it would be for the Senate to decide whether they would accept Mr. Clingman's substitute.

Mr. Wale. (rep.) of Ohio, hoped that the resolution would be taken up, in order to have a square vote on it. He was ready to give his at any time. He trusted that they would indicate, not what the President will do, but what they think he ought to do. He did not profess to know what the President's policy will be, but he professed to know what it ought to be.

Mr. Rick, resuming, said that the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Wade) had not disappointed him. He had always found that Senator an honest, open hearted and frank man; but the point he made was this: that the President, by the constitution, was commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and that he can, therefore, by his own volition, issue such orders as he may deem necessary and may be required; but as to the collection of the revenue, he deemed it preper for the Senate or for himself, as one of the Fenators, to advise him in matters which rest in him by law.

Mr. CLINGMAN, (opp.) of N. C., was in favor of the original resolution, but he wanted to go further. He would not ask the Senator from Kentucky to accept his substitute if it would weaken the recolution. He wished, however, his substitute to be adopted, because he believed that the President, under the existing laws, has no power to collect the revenue in the Confederate States; hence, he should abstain from the steempt of entertain-

ing this chimers. He was ready to express it. He washed to avoid a coilision.

Mr. Rices and, for the reasons already stated, the Senate were travelling far out of their way to advise the President. He saked Mr. Freckinridge whether his resolution extended to Key West and the fortugas Shoals; if e3, he would never without the reope from those posts.

Mr. Ricextranous replied that the resolution advises, under existing circumstances, the withdrawal of the federal troops from the limits of the Confederate States. He supposed that the resolution marcaet these points because they were the first that the resolution advises they however that for the confederate States. He supposed that the resolution from the operation of the resolution, it would be a matter of grare and respective consideration. He did not consider it essential to the public peace that the troops should be withdrawa from Key West and fortugas, and rather than hazard the defeat of the resolution, he would be willing to say that these points aphal he excluded by the resolution. It seemed to him that he must add that he distinct the property of the resolution. It is seemed to him that he must add that he distinct the property of the resolution is the states. If there should ultimately, or unfortunately, be a permanent separation, all the troops must be withdrawn from such others. The travel that all the States will be remitted on the principles of the old constitution. If this should not occur, he would be unwilling to see these pieces retained on the principle of the old constitution. If this should not occur, he would be unwilling to see these pieces retained on the principle of the old constitution. The should will be remitted on the principle of the old constitution. The should will be remitted on the principle of the old constitution. The would not to remain out of the Union, he was in favor of the constitution of the contract of the would be remained to remain out of the Union, he was in favor of their properties. The can are the resolution with

as a test vote.

Mr. BOZGALVARIGE remarked that he did no assume that this shall be a test vote, but suggested that it might be so regarded, although he preferred a direct vote on the resolution. As to a debate for several days, this was a pretext not to take up the resolution at all. He presumed that all the Senators were prepared to vote without discussion.

that this shall be a test vote, but suggested that it might be so regarded, although be preferred a direct vote on the resolution. As to a debate for several days, this was a pretext not to take up the resolution at all. He presumed that all the Benators were prepared to vote without discussion.

Mr. COLLAMER, (rep.) of Vi., remarked that the Senators on the republican side had not said anything.

Mr. BERECKERREDE replied that they had had the amplest opportunity for that purpose.

Mr. Wans hoped the resolution would be taken up, and as there was very little else to do they should have discussion. He did not know what the administration policy might be, but he entertained very strong optimons and was anxious to express them. He did not hesitate to say that the Senate ought, under present circumstances, to express their opimon. We are a co-ordinate branch of the government, and the President's advisors, and in his judgment it was just and proper in the present emergency that they should express their opinion in full, not only to the President but to the people of the United States. He had no concealment to make. He was anxious that this subject should receive full discussion now. Seven States have gone out of the Union and are domineered over by a usurpation. The people there have had no voice in the government which has been erected, but military despoisum tramples their rights under foot. If they had the power they would call upon us to vindicate their rights, and the constitution clothes us with authority to do it.

Mr. Rugerr, (opp.) of Ind., commended the Senator from Ohlo for his zeal and frankness in expressing his conviction. That Senator is in favor of enforcing the federal authority in every secoled State. He was entitled to the thanks of the country for expressing his opinions. We had reached a point when we should advise the President was a man of too much prudence and patriotism to undertake to enforce the federal authority in the secoed States.

Mr. Doourtris understoed that it was expected that th

Mr. Barckennings asked for the year and asys on his motion to take up his resolution. He supposed that this might be considered a sort of test.

Mr. Drxos (opp.), of Conn., said if the resolution be taken up, he must express his views.

The senate voted—the result being 19 to 10, no quorum being neverties.

being present.
Motions were made to adjourn and go into executive Motions were made to adjourn and go into executive session.

At this period there was no quorum, and the Senate voted.

Suggestions were made to take a recess and to direct the Sergeant at Arms to go after the absentees.

Mr. BERCKISRICE, after, as he said, having given the republicans an opportunity to confirms their nominations and having fully discharged his own duty, he moved that the Senate adjourn rine dis.

This was disagreed to.

There was much incidental debate on these motions.

Finally, the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTON.

The Convention will adopt the constitution withou amendment, ten to one. All State matters will be re The Governor will transmit communications to morrow

covering the military business executed under the Stat sovereignty.

There is no change in the aspect of affairs at Fort Sumter. The works at Morris Island are vigorously proce-

troops for a purpose unknown. He has also called for 500 from Florida and 2,000 from Georgia.

REPORTS FROM LOUISIANA New ORLANS, March 26, 1861. The Louisiana Convention to day passed an ordinance permitting insurance companies of that State to invest their capital in bonds of the Confederate government.

The bonds of the Confederate government for five millions will not be engraved and ready for issue until the

Mr. Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury, has an pointed four of our largest bankers and merchants com-missioners to receive proposals. There will be no lack of

the balance of the funds of the Sub-Treasury of th United States at New Orleans, after paying certain drafts government. Louisiana has bold sacred this fund for the

PRICE TWO CENTS. payment of United States claims. Not a cent has been

The ordinance changing the elective judiciary to an ap-

November next, amid great excitement and confusion.

The permanent establishment of the Southern confederacy is fixed and unalterable. A recognition of its independence by the jet black republican government is con-sidered inevitable.

States by the Northern States is looked upon as the only medium of a basis for a treaty of reconcilia

A large number of troops from Alabama are on the way to Pensacola. Two companies of Zouaves left here to day for the same destination.

The Florida Convention has satisfied the Confederate

The Mississippi Convention will ratify it unanimously, but is divided on the question of submitting it to the

New Ormans, March 27, 1821.

The Convention to-day adopted an ordinance divising outsians into six Congressional districts. An act abolishing free banking, and introducing a ge

New Ourans, March 26, 1861.

The Texas Legislature has passed a resolution approving of the Convention act deposing Governor Houston.

A bill has also passed the Legislature to raise a regi-

frontier.
Since the departure of the federal troops the Indiana in large numbers have been devastating the frontier, killing

DEPARTURE OF FEDERAL TROOPS FROM

TEXAS. NEW ORLEANS, March 26, 1861.

on the 20th, with the federal troops. • The Arizona brought to Indianola companies E and S of There were no federal troops on the Rio Grande

> TROOPS FOR PENSACOLA. MENURIS, March 27, 1861.

Five hundred Mississippi troops passed through here en route to join the Southern army at Pensacola to-day. They had a military reception, and were enthusiastically

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

tions, by noes 78, ayes none.
In the Committee of the Whole to-day Mr. Tunyan, Jackson, offered a substitute for the majority report,

Mr. Monragez moved that the first resolution of the report, which declares that the States when the federal onstitution was formed were independent sovereignties, be amended by inserting "and still are." After the word "were" was debated till the recess.

The debate continued some time on Mr. Montague

Mr. Seawell offered to amend the amendment by making the resolution declare that "the States when the federal constitution was formed were independent so-

Mr. Monrague accepted the amendment, pending whi

the Committee of the Whole after next Monday. The resolution was violently opposed by several mem bers, and was rejected by four majority.

ADMISSION OF NORTHERN STATES INTO THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERATION.

(From the Charleston Mercury, March 25.)

As the new constitution has been framed, there is nothing to prevent the admission of Northern States into the new confederation. A vote of two-thirds is all that is requisit; and, after the accession of Virginio, Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Erssow; and Arkansas, there is likely to be no great difficulty in obtaining this vote. In thus constructing the fundamental law, of course, a struggle has occurred in the secret sessions of the Montgomery Congress, in which those refusing to close the door against the reception of antisavery States have achieved a victory. Thus the policy of ultimately admitting the anti-slave States of the Northwest irist, and afterwards Pennsylvania, New York, exceeded, is obviously the programme or prevailing idea of the Montgomery Congress. The Union is not to be reconstructed on terms of the old constitution. It is to be reorganized on the new basis, and we are in danger, if the views of the constitution makers are carried into practice, of being dragged back eventually into political andilation with the States and peoples from whom we have just cut loose.

Now, some may think its hypocritical and captious is seeing anything disagrecable, or in finding fault at all, when matters appear to be progressing satisfactorily. But a reference to the future must govern us in the present if we would control events. It is shortigized and pusillantinous to cover up from view stubborn facts, which, however unpleasant to know, our future peace and prosperity urge us not to overlook, but to strive and remedy. It has been found that, in the construction of a great ship, the unwise insertion of one stick of wormeant imber has involved her fate with the loss of hundreds of lives and millions of property. So a defect of grave character, like this of the new Constitution. may entail upon the peoples of the Southern States the difficulties and dangers of again going through the same

THE INTERIOR PORTS AND PLACES OF ENTRY IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

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The following important publication is by authority:—
CONFEDERATE STATES,
TREASCRY DRO', MONTOSINK, MARCH 19, 1821.
In pursuance of the act of Congress or Pebruary 28,
1861, entitled an act to authorize the Secretary of the
Treasury to establish additional ports and places of entry and delivery, and appoint officers therefor, I hereby
establish the following ports and places of entry and delivery, that is to say:—
Norfolk, at Neima' Landing on the Mississippi river.
Hernando, on the Mississippi and Central Railroad.
Holly Springs, on the Mississippi and Central Railroad.
Eastport, on the Tennessee river.
Corinth, at the crossing of the Mobile and Ohio, and
of the Memphis and Charleston Railroads.
Athens, on the railroad from Decatur to Pulassit.
Stephenson, at the junction of the Memphis and Charleston, and of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroads.
Athanta, at the junction of the Charlotte and Columbia,
and of the King's Mountain Railroad.
Florence, at the junction of the Charlotte and Columbia,
and of the King's Mountain Railroad.
Florence, at the junction of the Wilmington and Manchester, and of the North Pautern, and of the Cheraw
and Parlington railroads.
C. & MEMMINGER, Secretary of the Treasury.

arlington railroads.
C. G. MEMMINGER, Secretary of the Treasury

The Floyd (Ga.) Cavalry, numbering forty mea, repsent taxable property to the amount of \$730,000, or average of \$18,400 each. Hon. Jno. W. H. Underwoo ex-member of Congress, and Hon. T. J. Word, Mayor Rome, Ga., are privates in this company.

The fight for the Chicago Post Office, closed and re-opened so many times, was definitely determined yester-day afternoon in favor of Mr. Scripps, of the Tribune. It

The election of Mr. Sherman to the Senate, leaves a clear field to Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, for Speaker of the next House. He is regularly in line by courtesy and general consent.

OFFICIAL REPORTS FROM TEXAS.

States troops, and were accordingly arranging for a goneral incursion.

THE NEW TARRES. The administration fully realizes the weight of th

cannot help thinking of nepotism, when reminded that his son has been appointed Secretary of Legation—that two cousins obtained clerkships in departments—that it was Postmaster in Hamilton, Ohio, and that his nephew wasn't made United States Marshal for Ohio. They object

THE PILGRIMS TO MECCA REWARDED.

Members of the Cabinet-Simon Cameron and Salmon P.

T.; J. P. Sanderson, Chief Clerk of the War Department

and his right one with commissions for offices west of the Missouri river. Verily, Frank has got to be a power in the land.

Mangum, Jr. (Consul at Ningpoo), and J. T. Edgar (Consul a

THE PRESIDENT DON'T READ NEWSPAPERS.

MRS. LINCOLN'S VISIT TO MOUNT VERNON.

Mrs. Lincoln, accompanied by a company of ladies and

White House to morrow evening. The following named persons will constitute the party :- the President, the lice President, Lieutenant General Scott, Com. Stewart, William H. Seward, S. P. Chase, Simon Cameron, Gideo Welles, Caleb B Smith, Montgomery Blair, Edward Bates, John G. Nicolay, Private Secretary ; John Hay, Assistan Secretary; Ford Seward, Watt Smith, Richard Bates, C. H. Kellogg, L. M. Todd, Colonel Lamon, Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Hamlin, Mrs. F. Seward, Miss Chase, Mrs. Kellogg, Mrs

A number of Union members of the Virginia Legislature are in town. They express the strongest confidence

Texas Special Commissioner has met with little, if success, in his secession efforts in that Territory. PROSPECTS OF AN EXTRA SECTION.

Washington, March 27, 1861.

B. D. Jones, son of our Minister to Bogota, special

It was supposed that General Herran would return to the United States, in his diplomatic character, at an early

UNITED STATES SENATE.

EXTRA SESSION.
WASHINGTON, March 27, 1861. The Chair laid before the Senate the following message from the President:-

MASSUNGTON, March 26, 1861.

He did not intend making any remarks, as he had already expressed his views on that subject, and desired the vote on his motion to be regarded as a test question.

Mr. Fiscaries, (rep.) of Me., supposed there would be no objection to that, but reminded the Senator that no quorum was present.

On motion of Mr. Hale, (rep.) of N. H., the Senate

THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

neral charter system was passed. Adjourned sine die.

INTERESTING FROM TEXAS.

Brazos dates of the 21st inst.

The steamers General Rusk and Daniel Webster sailed

The State troops occupied the garrison.

Indian depredations continue on the upper borders

REGISSOND, Va., March 27, 1861.
The Virginia State Convention last night rejected Mr.
Hall's substitute (the constitution of the Confederate States) for the report of the Committee on Federal Rela

making now an equivocal demand relative to slavery. The substitute was rejected—yeas 37, pays 89.

Mr. Wise was in favor of the amendment, and Mr. Mc

vereignties, and still are sovereign."

the committee rose.

Mr. Campa offered a resolution to terminate debate in

the Charlestonians. > Major Anderson's Despatches

The Pederal Funds at New Orleans Handed

REBULT OF COL. LAMON'S MISSION TO

large palmetto tree which was presented to him at

Cel. Lamen, the reputed Minister Plenipotentiary of the administration to Major Anderson and the revolutionary once beset by a crowd of political loungers that can be whelmed with eager inquiries. But the object of their curiosity, although evidently big with State secrets, maintained an immovable silence, and the only reply they

Much undue importance has been attached to the journot quite ready to lower the dignity of the government by entering upon negotiations with the Southern revolusending a civilian upon an important military mission. pany with another lilinois politician of note, to learn the true condition of affairs in the hotbed of secession by his own observations, and give Mr. Lincoin the benefit of his observations. This he did, not as an official agent, but as the confidential friend of the President. He certainly did not convey either an absolute nor a conditional order to

ness of several of the more prominent personages who are supposed to have the inside track. Capt. Shultz, who is set down for the Marshalship, is very confident, Gould's friends are sure that he will get the Navy nounced it will be observed that Gov. Seward's pro the Union by a national convention, cannot now be de-termined. But it is certain that aggression on the part gramme has been carried out. of the revolutionists will only bring about war. into executive session, was the nomination of Mr. Holloway, of Indiana, for Commissioner of Patents. It was

not fit to be made," but was finally confirmed, Senators being energed by the Executive whip. Mr. Isherwood, Engineer in the Navy, was nominated Ex members of Congress Cobb, of Malama, und Bog. Sagmeer-in-Chief, to fill the vacancy in the Bureau of